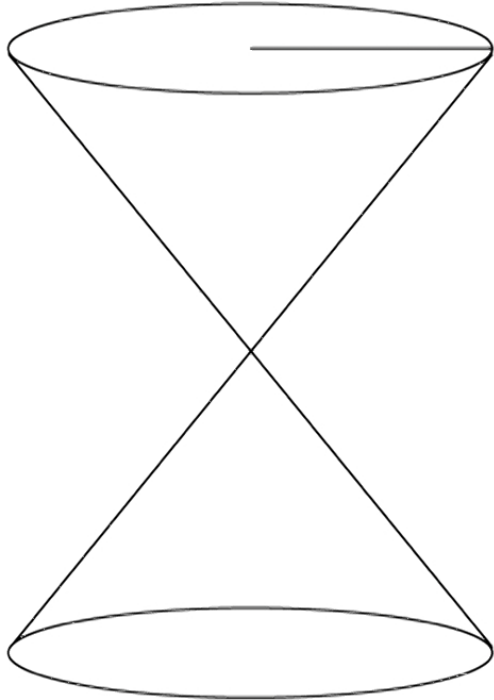


Title: CPT symmetric universe

Date: Apr 03, 2018 04:00 PM

URL: <http://pirsa.org/18040100>

Abstract: <p>I will introduce our recent proposal that the state of the universe does **not** spontaneously violate CPT. Instead, the universe before the Big Bang is the CPT reflection of the universe after the bang. Phrased another way, the universe before the bang and the universe after the bang may be re-interpreted as a universe/anti-universe pair, created from nothing. CPT selects a unique vacuum state for the QFT on such a spacetime, which leads to a new perspective on the cosmological baryon asymmetry, and a new explanation for the observed dark matter abundance. In particular, if we assume that the matter fields in the universe are described by the standard model of particle physics (including right-handed neutrinos), we predict that one of the heavy neutrinos is stable, and that its density automatically matches the observed dark matter density if its mass is 4.8×10^8 GeV. Among other predictions, we have: (i) that the three light neutrinos are majorana; (ii) that the lightest of these is exactly massless; and (iii) that there are no primordial long-wavelength gravitational waves. I will mention connections to the strong CP problem and the arrow of time. (Based on arXiv:1803.08928 and arXiv:1803.08930, with Kieran Finn and Neil Turok.)</p>



CPT symmetric universe

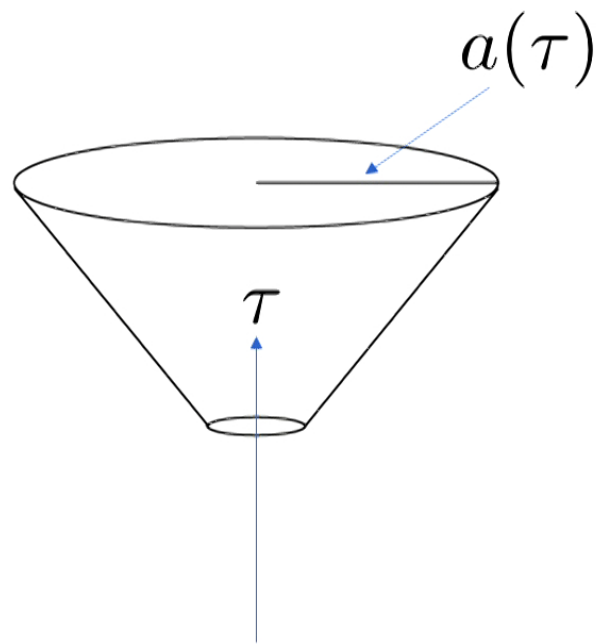
Latham Boyle, Kieran Finn and Neil Turok

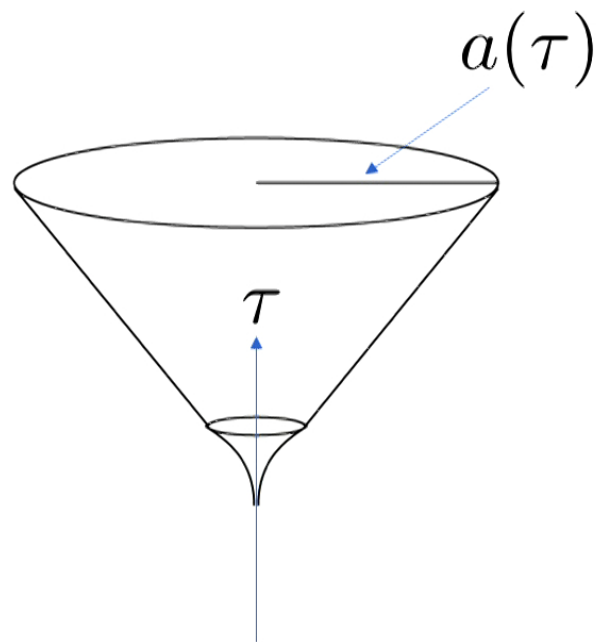
based on

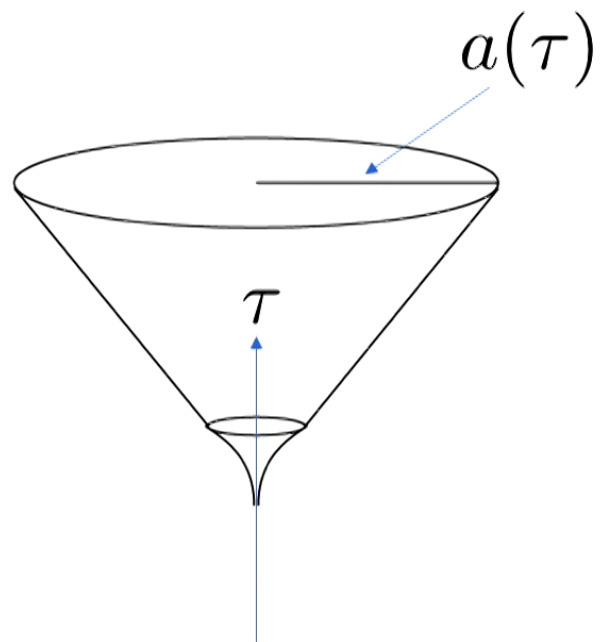
[arXiv:1803.08928](https://arxiv.org/abs/1803.08928)

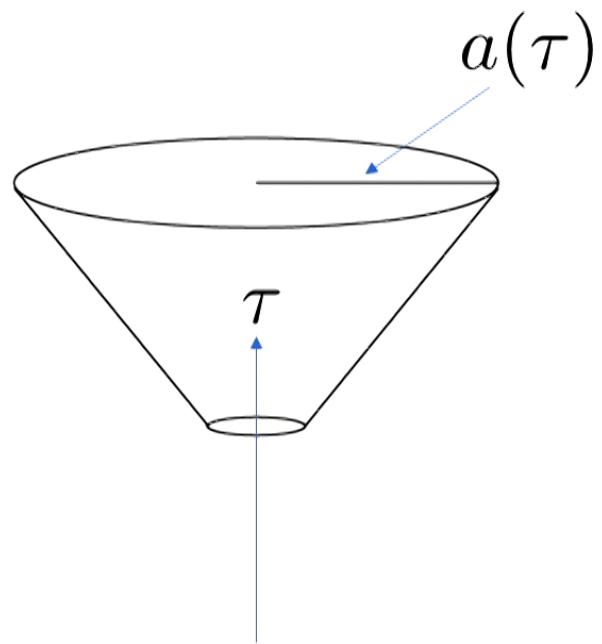
[arXiv:1803.08930](https://arxiv.org/abs/1803.08930)

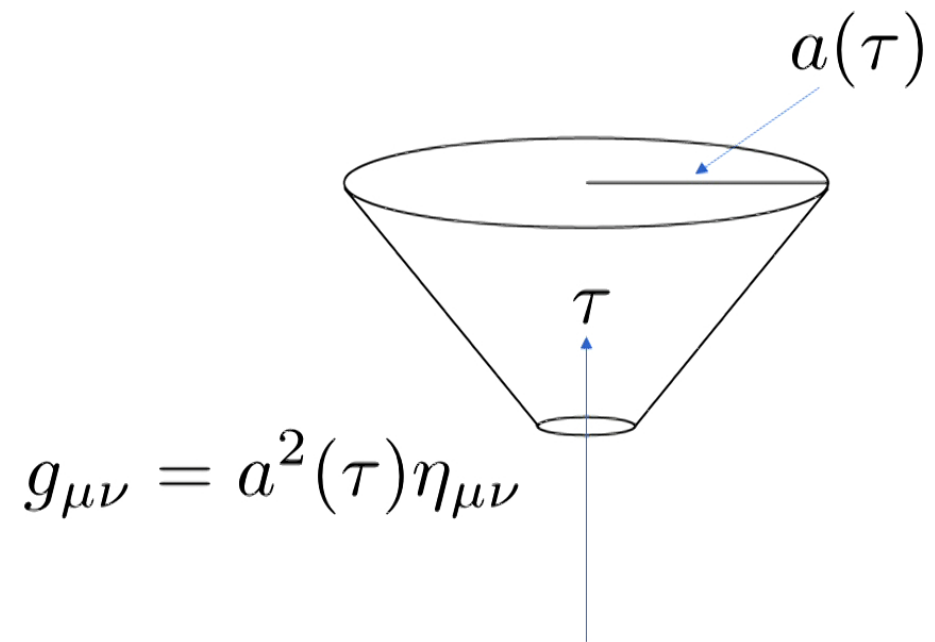
([arXiv:1803.11554](https://arxiv.org/abs/1803.11554))

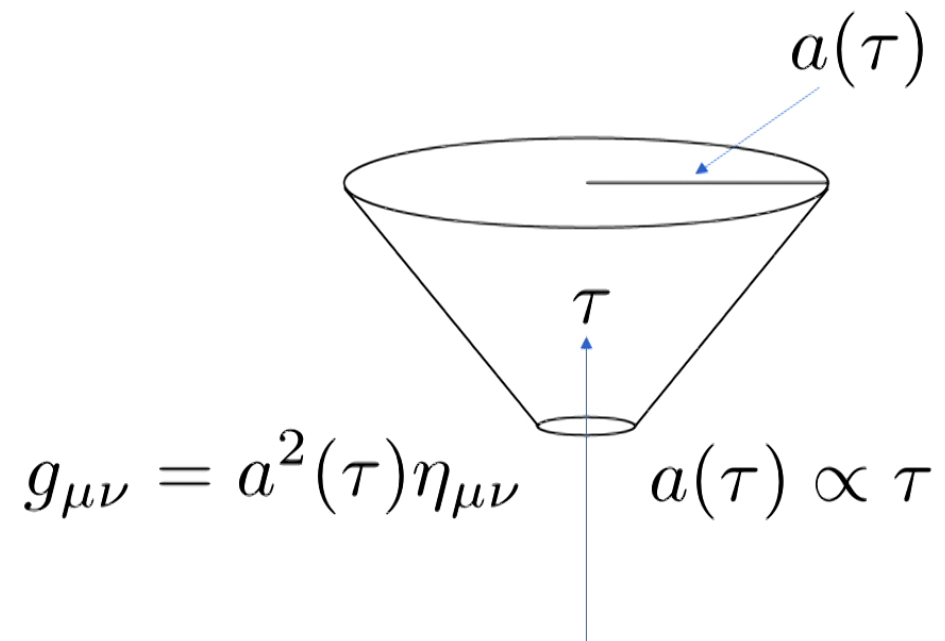


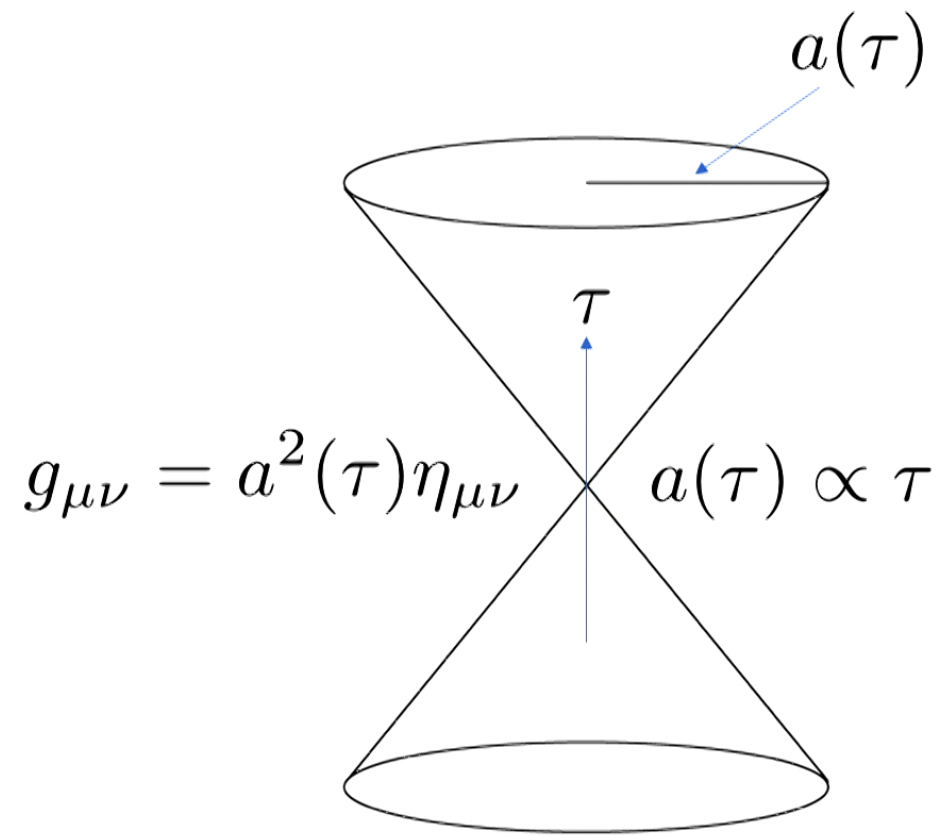


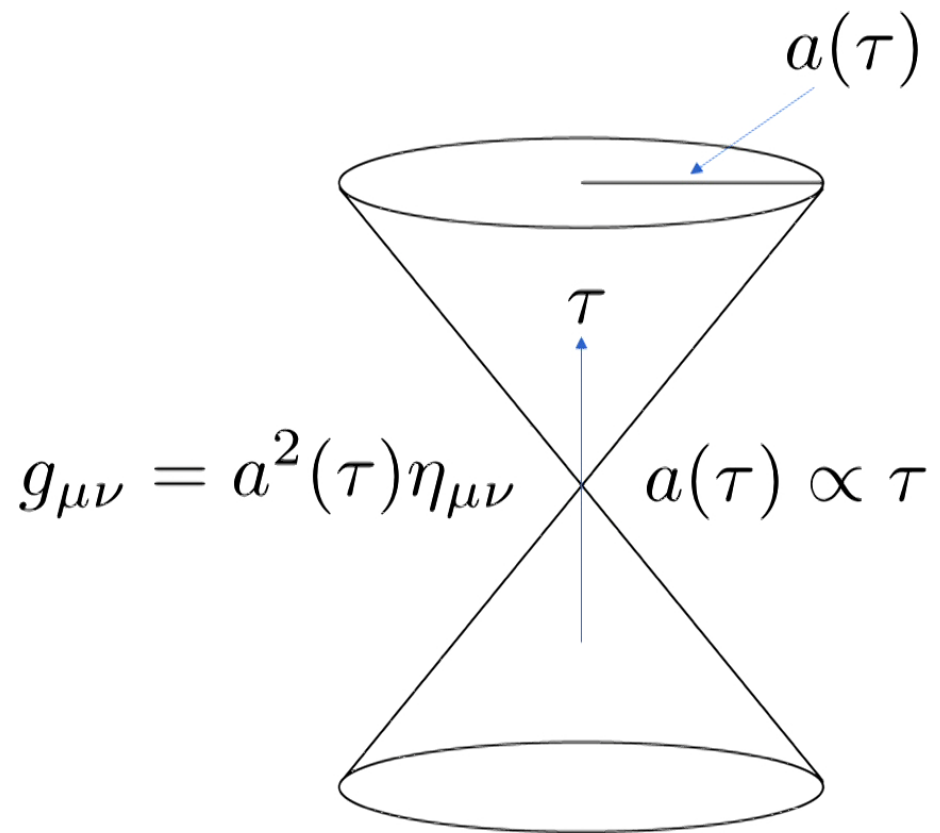






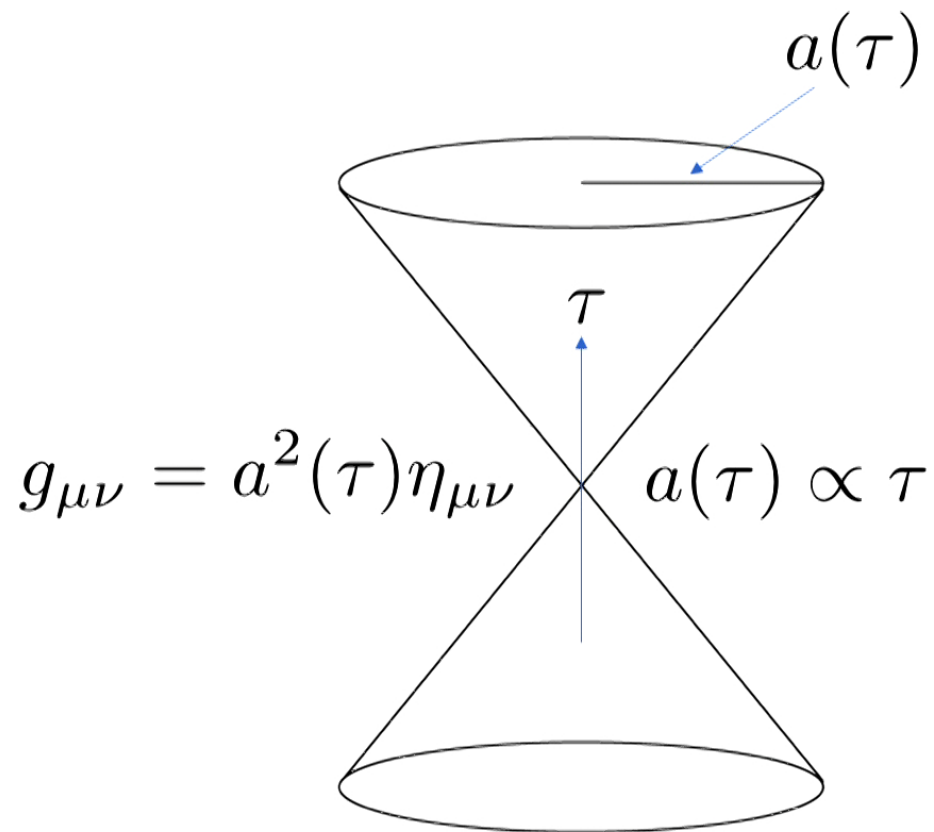






new isometry:

$$\tau \rightarrow -\tau$$



new isometry:

$$\tau \rightarrow -\tau$$

preferred vacuum:

$$|0_{CPT}\rangle$$

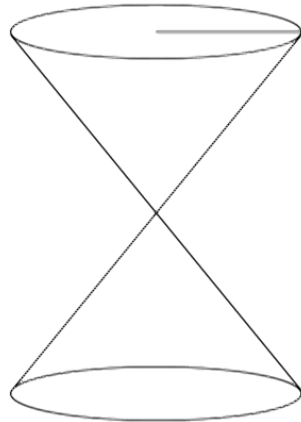
$$L = \sqrt{-g}[i\bar{\Psi}e_a^\mu\gamma^a\nabla_\mu\Psi - m\bar{\Psi}\Psi]$$
$$= i\bar{\psi}\not{\partial}\psi - \mu\bar{\psi}\psi \quad (\psi \equiv a^{3/2}\Psi, \quad \mu \equiv am)$$

$$L = \sqrt{-g}[i\bar{\Psi}e_a^\mu\gamma^a\nabla_\mu\Psi - m\bar{\Psi}\Psi]$$
$$= i\bar{\psi}\not{\partial}\psi - \mu\bar{\psi}\psi \quad (\psi \equiv a^{3/2}\Psi, \quad \mu \equiv am)$$

$$\psi(x) = \sum_h \int \frac{d^3\mathbf{p}}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} [a(\mathbf{p}, h)\psi(\mathbf{p}, h, x) + b^\dagger(\mathbf{p}, h)\psi^c(\mathbf{p}, h, x)]$$

$$L = \sqrt{-g}[i\bar{\Psi}e_a^\mu\gamma^a\nabla_\mu\Psi - m\bar{\Psi}\Psi]$$
$$= i\bar{\psi}\not{\partial}\psi - \mu\bar{\psi}\psi \quad (\psi \equiv a^{3/2}\Psi, \quad \mu \equiv am)$$

$$\psi(x) = \sum_h \int \frac{d^3\mathbf{p}}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} [a(\mathbf{p}, h)\psi(\mathbf{p}, h, x) + b^\dagger(\mathbf{p}, h)\psi^c(\mathbf{p}, h, x)]$$

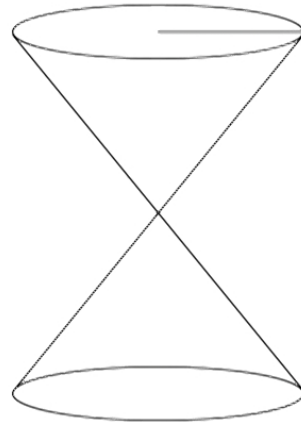


$$L = \sqrt{-g}[i\bar{\Psi}e_a^\mu\gamma^a\nabla_\mu\Psi - m\bar{\Psi}\Psi]$$

$$= i\bar{\psi}\not{\partial}\psi - \mu\bar{\psi}\psi \quad (\psi \equiv a^{3/2}\Psi, \quad \mu \equiv am)$$

$$\psi(x) = \sum_h \int \frac{d^3\mathbf{p}}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} [a(\mathbf{p}, h)\psi(\mathbf{p}, h, x) + b^\dagger(\mathbf{p}, h)\psi^c(\mathbf{p}, h, x)]$$

$$a_+, b_+ \Rightarrow |0_+\rangle$$



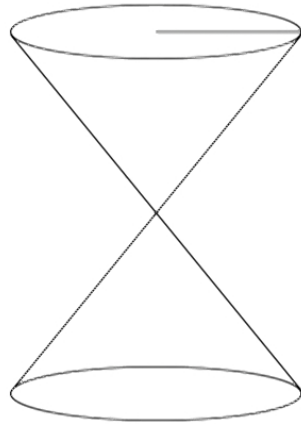
$$\psi_+(\mathbf{p}, h, x)$$

$$L = \sqrt{-g}[i\bar{\Psi}e_a^\mu\gamma^a\nabla_\mu\Psi - m\bar{\Psi}\Psi]$$

$$= i\bar{\psi}\not{\partial}\psi - \mu\bar{\psi}\psi \quad (\psi \equiv a^{3/2}\Psi, \quad \mu \equiv am)$$

$$\psi(x) = \sum_h \int \frac{d^3\mathbf{p}}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} [a(\mathbf{p}, h)\psi(\mathbf{p}, h, x) + b^\dagger(\mathbf{p}, h)\psi^c(\mathbf{p}, h, x)]$$

$$a_+, b_+ \Rightarrow |0_+\rangle \quad \psi_+(\mathbf{p}, h, x)$$



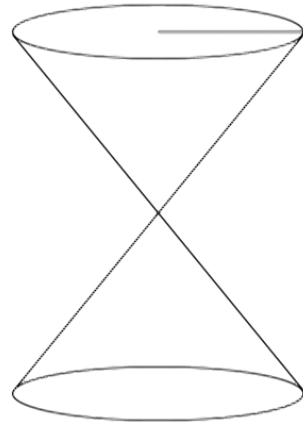
$$a_-, b_- \Rightarrow |0_-\rangle \quad \psi_-(\mathbf{p}, h, x)$$

$$L = \sqrt{-g}[i\bar{\Psi}e_a^\mu\gamma^a\nabla_\mu\Psi - m\bar{\Psi}\Psi]$$

$$= i\bar{\psi}\not{\partial}\psi - \mu\bar{\psi}\psi \quad (\psi \equiv a^{3/2}\Psi, \quad \mu \equiv am)$$

$$\psi(x) = \sum_h \int \frac{d^3\mathbf{p}}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} [a(\mathbf{p}, h)\psi(\mathbf{p}, h, x) + b^\dagger(\mathbf{p}, h)\psi^c(\mathbf{p}, h, x)]$$

$$a_+, b_+ \Rightarrow |0_+\rangle$$



$$\psi_+(\mathbf{p}, h, x)$$

$$a_0, b_0 \Rightarrow |0_0\rangle$$

$$\psi_0(\mathbf{p}, h, x) = \frac{\psi_+(\mathbf{p}, h, x) + \psi_-(\mathbf{p}, h, x)}{2 \cos \chi(\mathbf{p})}$$

$$a_-, b_- \Rightarrow |0_-\rangle$$

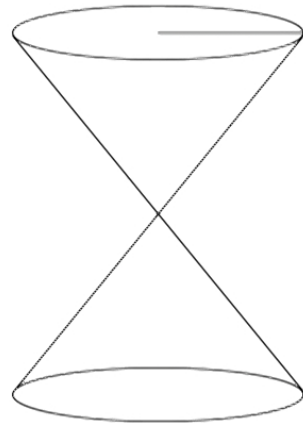
$$\psi_-(\mathbf{p}, h, x)$$

$$L = \sqrt{-g}[i\bar{\Psi}e_a^\mu\gamma^a\nabla_\mu\Psi - m\bar{\Psi}\Psi]$$

$$= i\bar{\psi}\not{\partial}\psi - \mu\bar{\psi}\psi \quad (\psi \equiv a^{3/2}\Psi, \quad \mu \equiv am)$$

$$\psi(x) = \sum_h \int \frac{d^3\mathbf{p}}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} [a(\mathbf{p}, h)\psi(\mathbf{p}, h, x) + b^\dagger(\mathbf{p}, h)\psi^c(\mathbf{p}, h, x)]$$

$$a_+, b_+ \Rightarrow |0_+\rangle$$



$$\psi_+(\mathbf{p}, h, x)$$

$$a_0, b_0 \Rightarrow |0_0\rangle$$

$$\psi_0(\mathbf{p}, h, x) = \frac{\psi_+(\mathbf{p}, h, x) + \psi_-(\mathbf{p}, h, x)}{2 \cos \chi(\mathbf{p})}$$

$$a_-, b_- \Rightarrow |0_-\rangle$$

$$\psi_-(\mathbf{p}, h, x)$$

$$\langle 0_0 | a_+^\dagger(\mathbf{p}, h) a_+(\mathbf{p}, h) | 0_0 \rangle = \sin^2 \chi(\mathbf{p})$$

	$SU(3)$	$SU(2)$	$U(1)$
q_L^i	3	2	1/6
u_R^i	3	1	2/3
d_R^i	3	1	-1/3
l_L^i	1	2	-1/2
ν_R^i	1	1	0
e_R^i	1	1	-1
h	1	2	1/2

one stable neutrino: ν_R^1

	$SU(3)$	$SU(2)$	$U(1)$
q_L^i	3	2	1/6
u_R^i	3	1	2/3
d_R^i	3	1	-1/3
l_L^i	1	2	-1/2
ν_R^i	1	1	0
e_R^i	1	1	-1
h	1	2	1/2

	$SU(3)$	$SU(2)$	$U(1)$
q_L^i	3	2	1/6
u_R^i	3	1	2/3
d_R^i	3	1	-1/3
l_L^i	1	2	-1/2
ν_R^i	1	1	0
e_R^i	1	1	-1
h	1	2	1/2

one stable neutrino: ν_R^1

\mathbb{Z}_2 symmetry: $\nu_R^1 \rightarrow -\nu_R^1$

	$SU(3)$	$SU(2)$	$U(1)$
q_L^i	3	2	1/6
u_R^i	3	1	2/3
d_R^i	3	1	-1/3
l_L^i	1	2	-1/2
ν_R^i	1	1	0
e_R^i	1	1	-1
h	1	2	1/2

one stable neutrino: ν_R^1

\mathbb{Z}_2 symmetry: $\nu_R^1 \rightarrow -\nu_R^1$

$$\frac{n_{\text{dm}}}{s_{\text{rad}}} = C \left(\frac{m_{\text{dm}}}{m_{\text{pl}}} \right)^{3/2} \quad (C = 0.003476 \dots)$$

	$SU(3)$	$SU(2)$	$U(1)$
q_L^i	3	2	1/6
u_R^i	3	1	2/3
d_R^i	3	1	-1/3
l_L^i	1	2	-1/2
ν_R^i	1	1	0
e_R^i	1	1	-1
h	1	2	1/2

one stable neutrino: ν_R^1

\mathbb{Z}_2 symmetry: $\nu_R^1 \rightarrow -\nu_R^1$

$$\frac{n_{\text{dm}}}{s_{\text{rad}}} = C \left(\frac{m_{\text{dm}}}{m_{\text{pl}}} \right)^{3/2} \quad (C = 0.003476 \dots)$$

$$m_{\text{dm}} = 4.8 \times 10^8 \text{ GeV}$$

	$SU(3)$	$SU(2)$	$U(1)$
q_L^i	3	2	1/6
u_R^i	3	1	2/3
d_R^i	3	1	-1/3
l_L^i	1	2	-1/2
ν_R^i	1	1	0
e_R^i	1	1	-1
h	1	2	1/2

one stable neutrino: ν_R^1

\mathbb{Z}_2 symmetry: $\nu_R^1 \rightarrow -\nu_R^1$

$$\frac{n_{\text{dm}}}{s_{\text{rad}}} = C \left(\frac{m_{\text{dm}}}{m_{\text{pl}}} \right)^{3/2} \quad (C = 0.003476 \dots)$$

$$m_{\text{dm}} = 4.8 \times 10^8 \text{ GeV}$$

3 light ν 's are majorana ($0\nu\beta\beta$ decay)

	$SU(3)$	$SU(2)$	$U(1)$
q_L^i	3	2	1/6
u_R^i	3	1	2/3
d_R^i	3	1	-1/3
l_L^i	1	2	-1/2
ν_R^i	1	1	0
e_R^i	1	1	-1
h	1	2	1/2

one stable neutrino: ν_R^1

\mathbb{Z}_2 symmetry: $\nu_R^1 \rightarrow -\nu_R^1$

$$\frac{n_{\text{dm}}}{s_{\text{rad}}} = C \left(\frac{m_{\text{dm}}}{m_{\text{pl}}} \right)^{3/2} \quad (C = 0.003476 \dots)$$

$$m_{\text{dm}} = 4.8 \times 10^8 \text{ GeV}$$

3 light ν 's are majorana ($0\nu\beta\beta$ decay)

lightest ν is massless ($m_{\text{tot}} = 0.05\text{eV}, 0.1\text{eV}$)

	$SU(3)$	$SU(2)$	$U(1)$
q_L^i	3	2	1/6
u_R^i	3	1	2/3
d_R^i	3	1	-1/3
l_L^i	1	2	-1/2
ν_R^i	1	1	0
e_R^i	1	1	-1
h	1	2	1/2

one stable neutrino: ν_R^1

\mathbb{Z}_2 symmetry: $\nu_R^1 \rightarrow -\nu_R^1$

$$\frac{n_{\text{dm}}}{s_{\text{rad}}} = C \left(\frac{m_{\text{dm}}}{m_{\text{pl}}} \right)^{3/2} \quad (C = 0.003476 \dots)$$

$$m_{\text{dm}} = 4.8 \times 10^8 \text{ GeV}$$

3 light ν 's are majorana ($0\nu\beta\beta$ decay)

lightest ν is massless ($m_{\text{tot}} = 0.05\text{eV}, 0.1\text{eV}$)

other 2 heavy ν 's: leptogenesis

Upgoing ANITA events as evidence of the CPT symmetric universe

Luis A. Anchordoqui,^{1,2,3} Vernon Barger,⁴ John G. Learned,⁵ Danny Marfatia,⁵ and Thomas J. Weiler⁶

¹*Department of Physics & Astronomy, Lehman College, City University of New York, NY 10468, USA*

²*Department of Physics, Graduate Center, City University of New York, NY 10016, USA*

³*Department of Astrophysics, American Museum of Natural History, NY 10024, USA*

⁴*Department of Physics, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706, USA*

⁵*Department of Physics & Astronomy, University of Hawaii at Manoa, Honolulu, HI 96822, USA*

⁶*Department of Physics & Astronomy, Vanderbilt University, Nashville TN 37235, USA*

(Dated: April 1, 2018)

We explain the two upgoing ultra-high energy shower events observed by ANITA as arising from the decay in the Earth's core of the quasi-stable dark matter candidate in the CPT symmetric universe. The dark matter particle is a 480 PeV right-handed neutrino that decays into a Higgs and a light Majorana neutrino. The latter interacts in the Earth's crust to produce a τ lepton that in turn initiate an atmospheric upgoing shower.

The three balloon flights of the ANITA experiment have resulted in the observation of two unusual upgoing showers with energies of (600 ± 400) PeV [1] and (560^{+300}_{-200}) PeV [2]. The energy estimates are made un-

with the non-observation of similar events at cosmic ray facilities and IceCube.

Cosmic ray facilities have seen downgoing shower events with energies up to $\sim 10^5$ PeV, but have not

Upgoing ANITA events as evidence of the CPT symmetric universe

Luis A. Anchordoqui,^{1,2,3} Vernon Barger,⁴ John G. Learned,⁵ Danny Marfatia,⁵ and Thomas J. Weiler⁶

¹*Department of Physics & Astronomy, Lehman College, City University of New York, NY 10468, USA*

²*Department of Physics, Graduate Center, City University of New York, NY 10016, USA*

³*Department of Astrophysics, American Museum of Natural History, NY 10024, USA*

⁴*Department of Physics, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706, USA*

⁵*Department of Physics & Astronomy, University of Hawaii at Manoa, Honolulu, HI 96822, USA*

⁶*Department of Physics & Astronomy, Vanderbilt University, Nashville TN 37235, USA*

(Dated: April 1, 2018)

We explain the two upgoing ultra-high energy shower events observed by ANITA as arising from the decay in the Earth's core of the quasi-stable dark matter candidate in the CPT symmetric universe. The dark matter particle is a 480 PeV right-handed neutrino that decays into a Higgs and a light Majorana neutrino. The latter interacts in the Earth's crust to produce a τ lepton that in turn initiate an atmospheric upgoing shower.

The three balloon flights of the ANITA experiment have resulted in the observation of two unusual upgoing showers with energies of (600 ± 400) PeV [1] and (560^{+300}_{-200}) PeV [2]. The energy estimates are made un-

with the non-observation of similar events at cosmic ray facilities and IceCube.

Cosmic ray facilities have seen downgoing shower events with energies up to $\sim 10^5$ PeV, but have not

-
- No primordial tensor perturbations (GWs)

-
- No primordial tensor perturbations (GWs)
 - No primordial vector perturbations (vorticity)

-
- No primordial tensor perturbations (GWs)
 - No primordial vector perturbations (vorticity)
 - Correct boundary condition for primordial scalar perturbations (CMB oscillations)

-
- No primordial tensor perturbations (GWs)
 - No primordial vector perturbations (vorticity)
 - Correct boundary condition for primordial scalar perturbations (CMB oscillations)
 - CPT hypothesis “protects” Weyl character of Big Bang singularity, and predicts thermodynamic arrow of time flows away from the bang in “either direction” (w.r.t. the conformal time τ)

-
- No primordial tensor perturbations (GWs)
 - No primordial vector perturbations (vorticity)
 - Correct boundary condition for primordial scalar perturbations (CMB oscillations)
 - CPT hypothesis “protects” Weyl character of Big Bang singularity, and predicts thermodynamic arrow of time flows away from the bang in “either direction” (w.r.t. the conformal time τ)
 - U-Ubar pair (Stueckelberg interpretation)

-
- No primordial tensor perturbations (GWs)
 - No primordial vector perturbations (vorticity)
 - Correct boundary condition for primordial scalar perturbations (CMB oscillations)
 - CPT hypothesis “protects” Weyl character of Big Bang singularity, and predicts thermodynamic arrow of time flows away from the bang in “either direction” (w.r.t. the conformal time τ)
 - U-Ubar pair (Stueckelberg interpretation)
 - Relation to strong CP problem
 - Big Bang as analogue of BH horizon
 - (Stueckelberg trick, Weyl-Dicke interpretation)

-
- No primordial tensor perturbations (GWs)
 - No primordial vector perturbations (vorticity)
 - Correct boundary condition for primordial scalar perturbations (CMB oscillations)
 - CPT hypothesis “protects” Weyl character of Big Bang singularity, and predicts thermodynamic arrow of time flows away from the bang in “either direction” (w.r.t. the conformal time τ)
 - U-Ubar pair (Stueckelberg interpretation)
 - Relation to strong CP problem
 - Big Bang as analogue of BH horizon
 - (Stueckelberg trick, Weyl-Dicke interpretation)
 - in progress: Why is the universe flat FRW plus nearly scale-invariant perturbations?
 - 1st level: quantum fields on classical spacetime
 - 2nd level: one-loop corrections
 - 3rd level: quantum amplitude for U-Ubar pair
 - through-the-bang references:
 - Bars, Chen, Steinhardt, Turok: arXiv:1105.3606, 1112.2470, 1207.1940, 1307.1848
 - Gielen, Turok: arXiv:1510.00699, 1612.02792
 - Barbour, Koslowski, Mercati, Sloan: arXiv:1409.0917, 1507.06498, 1604.03956, 1607.02460